Introduction to Anatomy – Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the definition of Anatomy?
A) The study of body functions
B) The study of various structures of the human body and their relationships
C) The study of diseases and disorders
D) The study of body movements
Answer: B

2. Which of the following is not a discipline of anatomy?
A) Surface Anatomy
B) Microscopic Anatomy
C) Regional Anatomy
D) Physiological Anatomy
Answer: D

3. Regional anatomy focuses on:
A) Specific systems of the body
B) All structures within a particular area of the body
C) The microscopic structure of tissues
D) Chemical reactions within cells
Answer: B

4. The major regions of the human body include all of the following except:
A) Head and neck
B) Abdomen and pelvis
C) Thorax
D) Brain
Answer: D

5. Systemic anatomy studies:
A) The body region by region
B) The relationship of different organs in one system
C) Microscopic structures
D) The external surface of the body only
Answer: B

6. Which of the following represents the correct order of structural levels of organization?
A) Chemical → Cellular → Tissue → Organ → System → Organism
B) Cellular → Chemical → Organ → Tissue → System → Organism
C) Chemical → Tissue → Cellular → Organ → Organism → System
D) Organ → System → Cellular → Chemical → Tissue → Organism
Answer: A

7. What is the simplest level of structural organization in the body?
A) Organ
B) Tissue
C) Cellular
D) Chemical
Answer: D

8. The four basic body tissues include all except:
A) Epithelial
B) Connective
C) Muscular

D) Skeletal
Answer: D

9. In the standard anatomical position, the body is:
A) Facing backward, arms at sides
B) Standing upright, facing forward, arms at sides with palms forward
C) Lying on the back
D) Lying on the stomach
Answer: B

10. When a person is lying on their belly, the position is called:
A) Supine
B) Prone
C) Dorsal
D) Ventral
Answer: B

11. The sagittal plane divides the body into:
A) Front and back parts
B) Upper and lower parts
C) Right and left parts
D) Internal and external parts
Answer: C

12. The coronal (frontal) plane divides the body into:
A) Right and left parts
B) Upper and lower parts
C) Front and back parts
D) Deep and superficial parts
Answer: C

13. The transverse (horizontal) plane divides the body into:
A) Right and left parts
B) Upper and lower parts
C) Front and back parts
D) Posterior and anterior parts
Answer: B

14. Which plane divides the body at an angle that is not 90°?
A) Sagittal
B) Coronal
C) Oblique
D) Transverse
Answer: C

15. The 4-quadrant method of dividing the abdomen uses which two lines?
A) Coronal and transverse lines
B) Midsagittal and transverse umbilical lines
C) Subcostal and midclavicular lines
D) Transtubercular and oblique lines
Answer: B

16. In the 9-region method, the upper horizontal line is the:
A) Transtubercular line
B) Midclavicular line
C) Subcostal line
D) Umbilical line
Answer: C

17. The 9-region method divides the abdomen using:
A) 2 vertical and 2 transverse lines
B) 1 vertical and 1 transverse line
C) 3 transverse lines only
D) 2 oblique and 2 coronal lines
Answer: A

18. Which directional term means 'away from the midline'?
A) Medial
B) Lateral
C) Proximal
D) Distal
Answer: B

19. Which term describes a structure closer to the trunk of the body?
A) Proximal
B) Distal
C) Inferior
D) Superior
Answer: A

20. Which directional term refers to a structure toward the head?
A) Inferior
B) Superior
C) Anterior
D) Posterior
Answer: B